第７講　　会話問題演習

以下の英文〔Ｉ〕は二人の人物による対話であり，英文〔Ⅱ〕はその内容要約である。英文〔Ｉ〕との内容が合致するように，英文〔Ⅱ〕の（　　）の空欄に入る最も適切な語を下の語群から選んで答えなさい。なお，文頭に来る語も小文字で表記してある。

１

〔Ｉ〕

Georgina（G）: Did you watch the TV news today? The global economic situation is going from bad to worse. Hokkaido seems to be badly hit, too. Three more big factories closed yesterday.

Harry（H）: Really? I haven't watched the news much recently.

G : You really should take more of an interest in local issues. What's the point of coming on an exchange program like ours if you don't take the opportunity to learn about such things?

H : I'd like to learn more, but I've started a new part-time job.

G : Oh, I didn't know you were working.

H : I have to. You are talking about the Hokkaido economy going bad, but what about the economy in Minnesota? My parents have been sending me money for my tuition fees, but Dad lost his job because of the recession. They had to cut the amount of money they send me. And if that wasn't bad enough, then the value of the yen increased dramatically in the fall. The amount of yen I got for those dollars my parents could send me was drastically reduced.

〔Ⅱ〕

The conversation is between two American students in Hokkaido, Georgina and Harry. Harry has not heard about the factories that have (1) down in Hokkaido, and Georgina tells him off for not paying more attention to local news. Then they discuss the (2) of the global economic slowdown on their own lives. Harry experienced a (3) in his income because his father was laid (4).

(A) shut	(B) previous	(C) effects	(D) for	(E) fallen
(F) off	(G) lost	(H) rise	(I) affects	(J) decline

今日のポイント

＜語彙＞

＜論理構成＞

2

〔Ⅰ〕

Professor（P）: Before we begin today, I have a question for you. Do you believe that a group of people, such as an indigenous population, should be granted customary rights even if such rights do not promote equality, or put the environment or a species at risk?

Student（S）: What do you mean by "customary rights"?

P : "Customary rights" are additional rights given to a group of people in order to preserve their traditional practices. For example, the Maori are the first group of people who settled in New Zealand and they are often referred to as New Zealand's indigenous population. One of the Maori's many traditional practices is fishing, specifically the native species of fish found around New Zealand. Their people have been fishing the seas for many generations, and the acts of fishing and eating certain kinds of fish are a part of their cultural tradition. Because of this practice, one of their customary rights is the right to fish.

S : Doesn't everyone have the right to fish in New Zealand?

P : Yes, they do. However, the Maori have additional rights owing to their customs. They are permitted to fish some species that are considered at risk of being endangered. They are also permitted to fish in areas which are environmentally protected.

S : Isn't that against the law?

P : You're correct. For some people, fishing in such areas is illegal.

The Maori, however, are allowed to carry out their traditional practices, such as fishing in certain protected areas, under customary rights.

S : That isn't fair!

P : There are restrictions on these customary rights. For example, they can only catch and keep a small number of fish and each one must be at least of a certain size.

＜語彙＞

＜論理構成＞

〔Ⅱ〕

The professor starts her lecture with the topic of customary rights, which are described as (　1　) rights enjoyed by a group of people in order to preserve their traditions. She gives (　2　) of the unique fishing right given to the Maori in New Zealand. The Maori are people who settled in New Zealand many years (　3　) the arrival of Western people. Because the sea and sea life had become an important part of the (　4　) culture, fishing is one of their customary rights. There are two controversial points to this practice. First, the Maori can fish many more species of fish and they can fish in marine areas from which other New Zealanders are restricted, (　5　) they don't fish too much and the size of the fish is large enough. Second, the law prohibits other New Zealanders (　6　) fishing the same species while the Maori enjoy this privilege.

(A) against	(B) as long as	(C) change	(D) consider
(E) every	(F) an example	(G) exceptional	(H) extreme
(I) from	(J) Maori	(K) prior to	(L) Western

NOTE

3　次の英文〔Ⅰ〕を読んで，その内容と一致するように英文〔Ⅱ〕の空所に適当な一語を入れよ。

〔Ⅰ〕

Naomi : Hi Larry! How are you?

Larry : Oh, I'm fine. What's new?

Naomi : Not much, although yesterday I got a postcard from a friend of mine who's just become a vegetarian. We used to eat *yakitori* with my brother all the time, so I was really surprised. I can't imagine why anyone would want to quit eating meat.

Larry : Well, actually, Naomi, I've been a vegetarian for two years. Becoming a vegetarian isn't so strange, really.

Naomi : Huh, I didn't know you were a vegetarian. Well, then maybe you can explain it to me.

Larry : Well, there are a lot of reasons why people become vegetarians. One is that some religions don't let people eat meat. For example, lots of Buddhists are vegetarians. Another reason is that some people think it's wrong to butcher animals.

Naomi : If you don't mind asking, why did you become a vegetarian?

Larry : Basically, I just never ate much meat, because I didn't like all of the fat and grease. The argument about killing animals, though, was what finally convinced me to become a vegetarian.

Noami : I don't like a lot of fat and grease, either.

〔Ⅱ〕

Naomi starts a conversation with Larry by telling him that she has just (1) from a friend who has become a vegetarian. After hearing that Naomi is surprised by her friend's news, Larry responds that he (2) up eating meat two years ago. He explains to Naomi that certain religions do not (3) their members to eat meat and that some people believe it is not acceptable to kill animals.

When Naomi asks larry why he became a vegetarian, he tells her two reasons: for one, he does not care for the fat oil meat; however, his main reason is that he is (4) killing animals for food. Naomi (5) with his first point, but she is not convinced by the moral argument.

NOTE

大学別対策講座　北海道大英語　復習テスト　第七回

＊次の表の空欄を日本語・英語で埋めなさい。

1	悪化する	
2	What's the point of 〜 ing?	
3	tuition fee	
4	不景気×２	
5	閉鎖する×２	
6	増減を示す前置詞	
7	解雇する	
8	indigenous	
9	grant O_1 O_2	
10	settle	
11	refer to A as B	
12	prior to	
13	prohibit O from 〜 ing	
14	privilege	
15	hear from	
16	使役動詞×３	
17	上記三つの書き換え	
18	賛成の（　　　）	
	反対の（　　　）	

NOTE

北海道大英語　第７講　解答

１

＜解答＞

(1)－(A)　(2)－(C)　(3)－(J)　(4)－(F)

＜全訳＞

ジョージーナ（G）：今日テレビのニュース見た？ 世界経済の情勢は悪化し続けているわ。北海道もひどく打撃を受けているみたいね。また３つの大工場が昨日閉鎖したんだって。

ハリー（H）：本当？最近あまりニュースを見ていないんだ。

G：地元の問題にもっと関心をもたないと。そういうことについて学ぶ機会をもたないなら，私たちのように交換留学でやって来る意味は何だって言うの？

H：もっと学びたいんだけど，新しいアルバイトを始めたばかりなんだ。

G：そうなの。働いているなんて知らなかった。

H：働かないとだめなんだ。君が話しているのは北海道経済が悪化していることについてだけど，ミネソタ州の経済はどうだい？両親がぼくの授業料のためにお金を送ってくれているけど，不景気のせいでパパが失業しちゃったんだ。両親はぼくに送っていた金額を削らなければならなくなったんだ。それに，そのことだけならまだそんなにひどくはならなかったけれども，円の価値が秋になって劇的に上がってしまった。両親が送ってくれるドルでぼくが手にできる円の額は，劇的に減ってしまった。

２

＜解答＞

(1)－(G)　(2)－(F)　(3)－(K)　(4)－(J)　(5)－(B)　(6)－(I)

＜全訳＞

教授（P）：今日始める前に，一つ質問があります。例えば先住民のようなある集団に慣習上の権利を与えるのは，たとえその様な権利が平等を促さなくても，またはそれによって環境や種をリスクにさらすとしても，この権利を認めるべきだと思いますか？

学生（S）：「慣習上の権利」とは何を意味しますか？

P：「慣習上の権利」とは，ある集団の伝統的慣習を維持するために，その集団に対して与えられる追加の権利のことです。例えば，マオリ族は最初にニュージーランドに定住した集団で，ニュージーランドの先住民とよく呼ばれています。マオリ族の多くの伝統的慣習の一つに魚を獲ることがあり，特にニュージーランド周辺で見られる固有種を獲ることがあります。その民族は何世代にもわたって海で魚を獲ってきており，ある種の魚を獲って食べることは彼らの文化的伝統の一部なのです。この習慣のために，彼らの慣習上の権利の一つが魚を獲る権利になっているのです。

S：ニュージーランドではみな魚を獲る権利を持っているわけではないのですか？

P：いいえ，誰もがみなその権利を持っています。しかしながら，マオリ族には慣習が原因でさらに追加の権利があるのです。彼らは絶滅の危機にあるとされている魚を獲ることが許されています。また環境上保護されている地域での漁獲も許可されています。

S：それは法律違反ではないですか？

P：あなたの言うとおりです。ある人たちにとっては，そういった地域での漁獲は違法になります。しかしマオリ族は慣習上の権利のもとに，ある保護地域での漁獲の様な伝統的な慣行を実践することが許されているのです。

S：それは公平じゃない！

P：これらの慣習上の権利には制限もあります。例えば漁獲可能な魚の数はわずかですし，どの魚も少なくとも一定の大きさがなければならないのです。

３

＜解答＞

⑴－ heard　⑵－ gave　⑶－ allow（permit）　⑷－ against　⑸－ agrees

＜全訳＞

ナオミ：あら，ラリー。元気？

ラリー：ああ元気だよ。最近どう？

ナオミ：別に何もないわよ。ただ，菜食主義者になったばかりの友人から，昨日葉書をもらったの。私たちはいつも弟と焼き鳥を食べていたので，本当に驚いたわ。なぜ肉を食べるのをやめたいのか想像もできないの。

ラリー：ナオミ，実を言うと，ぼくは菜食主義者になってから２年たつんだ。菜食主義者になることはそんなに変わったことではないんだよ，本当に。

ナオミ：えっ，あなたが菜食主義者だなんて知らなかったわ。それじゃ，私にそれを説明して。

ラリー：人が菜食主義者になるには多くの理由があるんだ。一つには，宗教の中には人が肉を食べるのを許さないということがある。例えば，多くの仏教徒は菜食主義者なんだ。別の理由としては，人々の中には動物を殺すのはよくないと思う人がいるんだ。

ナオミ：もし構わないなら，なぜ菜食主義者になったか教えて。

ラリー：もともと，あまり肉は食べなかったんだ。脂肪や油が全く好きじゃなかったんだよ。まあ，動物を殺すのがよくないという意見が，最終的に菜食主義者になることを決めさせてくれたんだけど。

ナオミ：私も脂肪や油が多いと好きじゃないわ。

Input Sheet

1	悪化する	go from bad to worse
2	What's the point of ～ ing?	～は何の意味があるの？
3	tuition fee	授業料
4	不景気×2	recession, economic slowdown
5	閉鎖する×2	close down, shut down
6	増減を示す前置詞	(increase, rise or decline, decrease) in
7	解雇する	lay off
8	indigenous	土着の
9	grant O_1 O_2	O_1 に O_2 を与える
10	settle	定住する
11	refer to A as B	A を B と呼ぶ
12	prior to	～より以前に
13	prohibit O from ～ ing	O が～するのを妨げる
14	privilege	特権
15	hear from	～から便りがある
16	使役動詞×3	make, let, have
17	上記三つの書き換え	force O to do
		allow O to do
		get (persuade) O to do

18	賛成の（　　　　）	for
	反対の（　　　　）	against